

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF THRIPS FROM NORTH AMERICA

BY DUDLEY MOULTON  
*Redwood City, California*

The new species of thrips described here have been in the author's collection for many years and only recently has it been possible to review and classify them. The author wishes to express his appreciation to the individuals who collected and forwarded the specimens for identification.

*Aeolothrips nitidus* Moulton, new species

*Holotype female.* Color dark brown, thorax and abdomen with much red pigment. Antennal segments 1 and 2 concolorous with head, 3-9 grayish white with segment 6 shaded a little darker at middle; legs dark brown except fore tarsi and tips of fore tibiae which are yellowish white; each fore wing with a dark brown longitudinal band along posterior margin which is widest at middle of wing and becomes narrower toward each end, the band begins in outer third of scale and terminates before tip of wing.

Total body length 1.7 mm.; head length 0.16 mm., width 0.16 mm.; prothorax length 0.13 mm., width 0.18 mm.; antennal segments length, (width): I, 30 (30); II, 46 (26); III, 80 (23); IV, 70 (20); V, 46 (20); VI-IX, 53; total 330 microns; fore wing length 0.735 mm., width at middle 0.10 mm.

Type material: *Holotype* female and four *paratype* females, taken May 16, 1929, by Mr. H. Lanchester.

Type locality: MOSCOW, IDAHO.

Host: *Saracobatus vermiculatus*.

This species belongs in the *kuwani* group, with a long brown band along posterior margin of fore wing, and is most closely related to *yosemitei* Moulton. It is immediately separated from this latter species by the color of its antennae, with segments three to nine almost uniformly grayish white; in *yosemitei* the apical third of segment four, three-fifths of five and segments six to nine are grayish brown, also the wing bands extend to extreme base of wing and include the scale.

*Taeniothrips aureus* Moulton, new species

*Holotype female.* Color light yellow, including legs; head and thorax orange yellow; antennae mostly brown, segment one whit-

ish yellow and three somewhat lighter than segments two or four; wings light brownish yellow; setae brown; ocellar pigment orange.

Total body length 1.3 mm.; head length .126 mm., width .176 mm.; antennal segments length, (width): II, 43 (26); III, 53 (20); IV, 50 (20); V, 36; VI, 46; VII, 10; VIII, 13 microns. Length of setae: interocellars 66, on posterior angles of prothorax, inner 66, outer 60, on ninth abdominal segment, median 100, mid-lateral 126, on tenth segment 110 microns.

Interocellar setae placed immediately between posterior ocelli; third antennal segment 2.5 times longer than wide, broadly constricted apically; posterior margin of prothorax with four setae, two on either side; median setae on metanotal plate placed near anterior margin; comb on eighth abdominal segment complete; sterna without accessory setae; fore vein of fore wing with 3-3 basal and 2 distal setae, lower vein with 11-12 setae.

Type material: *holotype* female, one *paratype* female, two larvae; types in author's collection.

Type locality: ECHO LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

Host: grass.

This species is separated from *salicis* Reuter by its lighter color, longer third antennal segment and longer setae on head and body.

NOTE: Correction of name *Thrips salvus* Moulton, new name for *Thrips fuscus* Moulton, Pan-Pac. Ent., XII, p. 108, 1936.

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#### AN OCCURRENCE OF *SCHIZOPUS* IN MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Since the genus *Schizopus* is of interest both on account of its peculiar structure and its rather limited distribution and occurrence, I was pleased to be allowed to examine a specimen of this genus, collected by Alan Forbes at Jolon, Monterey County, California. The date of capture was May 9, 1940.

By Cazier's key, the specimen is readily referable to *sallei* Horn, but careful comparison with a topotypical specimen shows that the insect from Jolon is slightly smaller (12 mm. rather than 13 mm.) and is slightly darker, with an incomplete elytral vitta, which attains neither the humeral angle nor the apex of the elytra.

This seems to be the first mention of this species from the central coastal region.—J. W. TILDEN.